

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 29, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Presidential Elector.

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

New-Hanover County Nominations.

For the Legislature.

SENATE.

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

DAVID REID.

POSTPONED.—It will seem by reference to an advertisement of the Order, in to-day's paper, that the celebration of the 3d Anniversary of the I. O. O. F. has been postponed till next Tuesday, 2d day of May.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of New Hanover Superior Court is in session in this town, his Honor, Judge Bailey, presiding. The State Docket was taken up on Monday, and the Court has been attentively engaged during the whole week in endeavoring to clear the docket; but it is probable, from the multiplicity of cases, that a number of them will not be reached at this term. The Civil Docket has not been touched.

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION.—An election will be held at the Court House in this town, on Monday next, for Commissioners of Navigation for the Port of Wilmington.

WE have been requested to state that the old board, viz: Dr. James F. McRee, John Walker, W. C. Bettencourt, Daniel B. Baker, and Robert Concan, Esqrs., are presented to the voters of the town for re-election.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a communication from a gentleman at Faison's Depot, written in German. We would inform the writer that our German subscribers all read English very fluently, and not having any German characters in our office, we must be excused from giving it publicity. If the writer will send us a short communication on the subject, in the English language, we have no objection to giving it a place in our columns.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.—It will be seen from the proceedings published in another column, that the Democratic Electoral District Convention assembled in this place on Tuesday last, and nominated Brig. Gen. L. H. Marshall, of New Hanover, as delegate, and John A. Aivrett, Esq., of Onslow, as alternate, to represent this (the 5th) Electoral District of North Carolina in the Baltimore Convention, to be held in May next, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The Convention also nominated Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., as Presidential Elector for the 5th District, and appointed two sub-Electors in each County.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—A Convention of Democratic Delegates of New-Hanover county, assembled at the Court House in this town, on Tuesday evening last, and nominated WILLIAM S. ASHE, Esq., for re-election to the State Senate, and THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, (former Commoner,) and DAVID REID, as candidates for a seat in the next House of Commons, from this county. Edward D. Hall, Esq., one of the Commoners in the last Legislature, from this county, declined a re-election.

WE would inform our friends in Brunswick county, that the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held at Smithville, on the 18th instant, from some cause unknown to us, was not received at this office, or they would have appeared in our last paper. We do not publish them to-day, for the reason that the time has passed for which the meeting was principally held.

WE see that our old friend, Daniel B. Evans, Esq., a very worthy democrat of Brunswick county, was nominated by the meeting alluded to above, as the democratic candidate for a seat in the next House of Commons of North Carolina.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—This is the title of a new tri-weekly paper just started in this town, and published by Messrs. Stringer & Haughton. The first number came out on Tuesday last, and makes quite a handsome appearance. The Review is neutral in politics, and will be devoted to the commercial and trading interests. We wish it all success.

THEATRE.—We are truly pleased to learn from a number of our friends who attended the Theatre on Tuesday night last, that the entertainments of the evening were of such a character as to please and delight the whole audience. We are further pleased to learn, that the House was crammed and jammed to overflowing. We have conversed with a number of gentlemen who were present, and they all agree that a better night's entertainment has never been offered on the boards of our Theatre. We are sorry that it was not in our power to be present, as we would have taken pleasure in giving our friends—the Thaliæans—a much more extended notice. We had hoped that some one who was there, and whose taste and judgment in such matters fit him for the task, would have prepared us an article on the subject. We learn that on (Friday) evening, the same pieces will be again presented, when, we presume, as a matter of course, the House will again "come down."

THE REVENUE.—FREE TRADE TRIUMPHANT.—THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM EXPLODED.—The Washington Union of the 23d instant says: "The receipts from customs up to this date are about \$28,000,000; and it is now certain, that the estimate of \$31,000,000 made by the Secretary of the Treasury will be fully realized, as there remains yet two months and the third of a month of the present fiscal year. For public lands, also, the receipts up to the present date are about two millions and three quarters, leaving the large Miami sales to come in during the month of May. It seems certain that the estimate by the Secretary of \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year from public lands, will be realized. Where are now the predictions of Messrs. Webster, Evans, and indeed of nearly all the leaders of the Whig party, as to the revenue from the new tariff? They are all exploded; whilst, after all the abuse and ridicule, Mr. Walker's estimates are all fully realized by the result."

"THE OLD ISSUES"—"OBsolete IDEAS."

We find in the Raleigh Register of the 22d instant, an article upon the sayings and doings of the "Democratic Convention," which, amongst other things, takes those who addressed that Convention somewhat severely to task for using the phrase "obsoleteism" and "obsolete idea," as applied to the principles once avowed and advocated by the Whig party. Now, as a humble member of the Democratic press of North Carolina, we reiterate and endorse every word which was said upon the occasion referred to by the Register upon this particular point; and more, we dare the Register to deny that his party have been endeavoring to create the impression during the past two years, that the old issues of that party are now obsolete and dead. If we be wrong, then, we call upon the Register and the other Whig papers of North Carolina, to come out like men and fling their "old banner" to the breeze with a "A BANK OF THE UNITED STATES," A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, ABOLITION OF THE VETO POWER, AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, emblazoned upon it in flaming capitals as in days of yore. We dare the Register to do this. When that paper does this, then we will cease to tell our readers that the old issues of the Whig party are obsolete ideas, but not before. Who ever hears a Whig now a-days hint, even in the most distant manner, at a Bank of the United States? or a Protective Tariff? Plainly, we ask the Register, and the other Federal papers of North Carolina, if they are now Bank advocates? We ask them if they are now Protective Tariff men? We ask them in the plainest sort of English, where are their principles to be found? Come out, gentlemen, and let us know what you really want. It is a matter as well known by the Register as it is by any body else in the country, that there is not a single measure that has been proposed by the Whig party to the American people that have not been repudiated. Which of the doctrines, let us ask of the Federal press of North Carolina, urged upon the people of this country by the so-called Whig party, has been adopted by them? Can the Register point to a single one? No wonder, then, the Whig party are desirous of drawing over the past the veil of forgetfulness.

In truth, the only real issue which the new leaders of the Whig party can present to the people, is that of the war. Having abandoned bodily, all the old issues, uncompromising hostility to the Mexican war is the sole article comprised in their creed. Upon this issue we, for one, are prepared to meet them when and where they will. We fear them not. If, however, we hold ourselves ready to meet them upon the issue of their own raising, we will most assuredly require them, on their part, to meet us upon the old issues. We call upon the Democratic Press of North Carolina to force upon their opponents, either an avowal and trial of the old issues, or a backing out in toto from them. We give our Whig opponents fair warning, that so far as we are concerned, they will not be permitted to play over again the game of 1840. We will call upon them either to stand by their oft repudiated principles, or ingloriously abandon them. To close this hasty article, we would advise the Register to be cautious in his allusions to "obsoleteism," and "obsolete ideas."

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.—A Whig Convention for the Congressional District was held in this town yesterday afternoon, and one also for this Electoral District, the same delegates acting in each, with the exception of some changes made necessary by the formation of the respective Districts. Dr. S. B. Everett, of Brunswick, acted as Chairman of both Conventions. The first, composed of delegates from the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, and Cumberland, selected Daniel B. Baker, of Wilmington, as delegate to the Whig National Convention, and Edward J. Hale, of Fayetteville, alternate. The second composed of delegates from the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus, selected George Davis, of Wilmington, as Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket.

The proceedings at length of the Conventions we are obliged to defer to our next paper. It will be seen from the above paragraph, which we clip from the Chronicle of Wednesday last, that DANIEL B. BAKER and EDWARD J. HALE, Esqrs., both true blue HENRY CLAY men, have been nominated to reflect the will of the Whig party of this District, in the Philadelphia Whig National Convention. So the TAYLOR Whigs have been "snored under."

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.—The Corner Stone of a building intended as an Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind of North Carolina, was laid in Raleigh on the 14th instant. We learn from the Raleigh papers that the ceremonies were highly impressive, and were witnessed by a large concourse of persons assembled on the occasion. The Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of North Carolina officiated in laying the Stone, the Masons being out in full regalia, as also the Old Fellows, Temperance associations, &c. An address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bryan, of Newbern, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the evening the pupils of Mr. Cooke's Deaf and Dumb School, assembled in the Commons' Hall of the Capitol, when Mr. Peet, of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, delivered an address. Then came an examination of the Deaf mutes, which, says the Register, clearly established the fact that the efforts of their Teachers to guide them in the acquisition of knowledge, and to aid them in their moral and mental training, have been attended with the best reward of the Instructor, entire and complete success.

MR. TRIST.—We find in a letter addressed to the Picayune, dated Mexico, 29th March, the statement made that Genl Butler had on the day previous appeared before the Court of Inquiry, and urged that the examination of Mr. Trist would be immediately concluded, as he intended, in six days from that time, to send him out of Mexico under an escort. This would go to confirm the rumor that the home government had transmitted orders to General Butler to send Mr. Trist out of Mexico. The correspondent further adds that the Court is laboring assiduously, and that it is anticipated that it will get through with all the business there in a very few weeks, and then adjourn to the United States.

THE CITIZENS OF LANCASTER, Pa., without distinction of party, tendered to Mr. BUCHANAN, whilst there recently on a visit, a public dinner, which he respectfully declined.

FRANCE.—The eyes of all those in this country who appreciate the blessings of true liberty, and desire to see it extended to the old world, are at this time bent upon France in deep anxiety and doubt. On the 20th of the present month, the National Assembly convened, into whose hands the present Provisional Government necessarily resigned their power. Every thing depends upon the wisdom, moderation, and we may add, sobriety of manner, in which the deliberation of this body shall be conducted. Not only is it important for the people of France, that this Convention should calmly and wisely provide for their own people such a constitution as will meet the exigencies of the new and singular circumstances in which they are placed. It is all important to the success of freedom throughout the whole continent of Europe.—It is with sorrow that we express the fear that the high hopes entertained by many—indeed by almost all the citizens of our own happy land—will be doomed to much disappointment. Unfortunately for the cause of liberty, the national assembly of France will conduct its sessions in Paris, where, if we are not much mistaken, the mob will but too soon and too fatally interfere with its deliberations. We fear the modern and rational lovers of true liberty in France stand but a poor chance of seeing their labors for the common weal carried to a happy and bloodless termination.—We fear that the scenes of '93 will, to some extent, be re-enacted. If the rural population—the farmers of the country—would but take the work of reformation into their own hands, then, indeed, we would feel certain that the future of France was destined to be a glorious and a happy one. But such will not be the case. As certainly as the Convention has met, so certainly will it have to succumb to the populace of the City of Paris, whose notions of rational, constitutional liberty we do not entertain the highest respect.

JUST hear what Mr. Clay's dear cousin Cassius M. Clay, himself a good whig, says about who commenced the war, surely his testimony ought to be worth something with his whig brethren. In the course of a speech delivered at the Kentucky whig State Convention, he makes use of the following words: "Though a Whig, I do not stand here as a partisan. I shall speak with the freedom of history. I have no sympathy with the late outcry against President Polk, as bringing on this war. I SHALL DO THE PRESIDENT JUSTICE TO SAY, THAT IN ALL MEXICO, I NEVER HEARD THE FIRST MAN ALLEGED THE MARCH OF GEN. TAYLOR TO THE RIO GRANDE, AS JUST CAUSE OF OFFENCE, OR OF THE WAR."

THE City of Washington was the scene of a terrible excitement on the night of the 18th instant, the fruit of, and connected with, the absconding of the large number of slaves which we notice in another column. It seems that the people took it into their heads that the Editor of the National Era, an abolitionist paper, had some hand in instigating and procuring the flight of the slaves. The mob gathered around the office of that paper and assailed it with missiles of all kinds. It was with difficulty they could be restrained from demolishing the concern.

WE return our thanks to the Hon. James J. McKay, our distinguished representative, for a number of public documents, which he has kindly sent us.

THE Hon. S. W. Inge, of Alabama, will accept our thanks for a copy of his speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the Mexican war, on the 23d ultimo.

THE Hon. W. S. Featherston, of Mississippi, will also accept our thanks for a copy of his speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 23d January, on the President's special message.

THE Great Southern Mail.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says, in a letter of the 15th: "The Great Southern railroad line will soon be employed again, at the same rate that the Postmaster General offered to pay, and which the company peremptorily refused."

The only difficulty in the way of this arrangement, consists now in the settlement of the damages, caused by the company to the department, and for this purpose, the Richmond company, and the newly got up Bay line, are now in the process of honorable arrangement.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we see that a writer in the Ledger subsequently denies this statement, and asserts that the Company will not abate in the amount demanded previously for carrying the mail, and that there is no negotiation in progress for the arrangement of any difficulty.

THE Prospects of Peace.—A letter dated Mexico, February 22, to the New Orleans Picayune, gives the following opinion as to the action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty of peace: "The news from Queretaro is, that the members of Congress are gradually arriving there, and Pena y Pena and the correspondents of the Mexican journals here, assert positively that a quorum will be present at the time the treaty is expected to arrive there from Washington. Although many who were sanguine of peace a week or a fortnight since, are now fast falling off from the faith, and believe that a quorum will not be assembled at Queretaro, or if a quorum does assemble the treaty will be rejected, still I think if the treaty is returned without modification, it has a fair prospect of being ratified. If, however, as is reported, the British interests in the country are ejected, and as is almost certain to be the consequence, British influence is brought to bear against ratification, some doubt may be reasonably entertained. These modifications, effecting only a few English capitalists here, and little influence on the action of the British Charge here, for the interests of his country at large would be paramount, but the man who can and will exercise the great influence upon the Government at Queretaro is Mackintosh, who, if report be true, will suffer largely by the rejection of the stipulations which it is believed have been thrown out of the treaty at Washington."

FROM THE FAR WEST.—The St. Louis Republican contains advice from Ben's Fort to 8th March. Col. Gilpin had received intelligence of a combined force of Indians and Mexicans being within 250 miles of his camp to the south, whom he designed to attack. He had ordered reinforcements, and intended to attack them on the 18th of March, should no express arrive from the States bringing counter orders. The horse companies under Col. Gilpin had been wintered at Fort Bent—the men having to live on Taos Flour, a little better than meal bars, and occasionally dried pumpkin and molasses, purchased by the soldiers. The Indians were coming in from their hunting expeditions, and the Chaneens were rioting over the scalps of some twenty or thirty-five Snake and Pawnee Indians, killed during the winter.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British steamship, the Sarah Sands, arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st instant, with Liverpool dates to the 3d instant, being 5 days later intelligence than received by ship Duchess d'Orleans from Havre. We copy so much of the news as we think interesting to our readers.—

The European war anticipated has commenced in earnest, and the Austrian troops are expelled. Poland is in a state of insurrection, and Russia about sending troops South. She will probably be opposed by Prussia and France. The French army is marching North. Stocks are dull on the continent, owing to further failures. The London grain and flour markets are dull, owing to increased receipts and fine weather.

NO change in the trade of Manchester. The Leeds woolen market is something better. LIVERPOOL MARKET, April 3.—The following are the quotations of breadstuffs: American flour, 27 a 28 per barrel. Wheat, 7s 6d a 7s 7d per 70 lbs. Corn, 26 a 30 per quarter. Lard is 1 a 2s lower.

COTTON.—Georgia bowed, 4 1/4 a 4 1/2—New Orleans, 3 1/4 a 3 1/2. Sales of the week 24,670 bales. The Charities are in almost open revolt in England, and concessions must necessarily be made to them.

The Irish are buying arms of all descriptions, and the police are fraternizing with the people.

Troops have been sent to Scotland to prevent a disturbance there.

The Charities were to meet at Nottingham on the 3d instant, the day the Sarah Sands sailed. They had previously proposed to march, 500,000 strong, into London, all fully armed. The telegraph wires between London and Liverpool were broken when the Sarah Sands sailed, so that there is no intelligence as to the result of this popular demonstration.

France continues quiet, with the exception of some petty disturbances among the workmen.

All Northern Italy is in full revolt, and the Austrian troops were driven before the people in all directions.

The report that a Prussian Republic had been established was premature, the King being still on the throne, and granting concessions of all kinds that the people choose to demand.

There was every probability of a war breaking out between Russia and Germany.

The Russian fleet was coming down the Baltic with the determination of rendering assistance to the King of Naples. Cannon were planted at Elsmore to intercept its progress.

All Southern Russia is represented to be in open revolt.

Several arrests have been made in Spain of persons charged with seditious movements.

The Pope has issued a proclamation exhorting the Church throughout Europe to respect the rights of Kings.

The King of Naples has abandoned Sicily, and appealed for assistance to other powers.

Sardinia and Denmark are preparing for war.

Large numbers of French have entered Belgium but have been driven back.

The Emperor of Russia is sending troops to Poland. One hundred and fifty thousand have been ordered in that direction.

Great agitation continues in France. The press is out openly against the Provisional Government.

The elections in France were postponed to the 23d of April, and the meeting of the Assembly to the 4th of May.

The Lombard revolution is confirmed, the Austrians having lost 10,000 soldiers in the struggle, and withdrew.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, April 3.—Rice is selling at 18s a 18 1/2d. Baltimore querciton bark, 9s per cwt. Turpentine, 37s. Tallow, 51s 6d a cwt. Bacon and Lard somewhat lower. Beef and Pork unchanged.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun. New York, April 21—9 P. M.

The steamship Sarah Sands, which is now en route for her dock, brings over no less than 40 cattle and 300 steerage passengers.

Nothing has been done in flour since the arrival of the steamer. Before her arrival 37,000 barrels were sold at \$6 1/2 a 6 3/4 per cwt. for Genesee.

Sales of 200 barrels Indian meal at \$2 6 1/2 for Brandywine.

The markets for all commodities are very firm, and there is considerable inquiry, but I hear of no sales having been made to-day.

The market for Pork is dull, with sales of 200 barrels at \$9 50 a \$10. Whiskey will not change. Small sale of Dried at 22 1/2 cents.

There was no change in Cotton this morning. Small sales were made at yesterday's rates prior to the receipt of the news.

Democratic District Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Delegates from the different counties composing the 5th Electoral, and the 7th Congressional District, assembled in the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of JOHN McAVERTIS, Esq., the Convention was organized by the appointment of CHARLES MONTAGUE, of Cumberland, as President, and DAVID McINTYRE, of New-Hanover, and T. S. D. McDOWELL, of Bladen county, as Secretaries.

At the request of the President, DAVID REID, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks, distinctly explained the object for which the Convention had assembled.

Whereupon, STEPHEN D. WALLACE nominated General L. H. MARSHALL, as a suitable person to represent this District in the National Democratic Convention, to assemble in the City of Baltimore, on the 4th Monday in May. There being no opposition, he was unanimously elected.

On motion of DAVID REID, Esq., JOHN A. AIVRETT, of Onslow county, was chosen as Alternate Delegate.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Elector, to be run on the Democratic Ticket. WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover county, was unanimously chosen.

DAVID REID, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint two sub-Electors for each county in this District.

In compliance with the above resolution, the Chairman adopted the following individuals: Sampson.—Dr. Thos. Bunting, Wm. A. Strong.

Onslow.—Edward Sanders, Jno. A. Aivrett. New-Hanover.—David Fulton, Thomas R. Tate.

Brunswick.—Owen Holmes, Stephen Gallows. Columbus.—Nathan Williamson, Richard Wooten.

Bladen.—J. D. Beatty, Isaac Wright. Robeson.—Richd. Rhodes, Thos. A. Norment. Richmond.—Walter F. Leak.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Democratic papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

Stephen D. Wallace moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the officers of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned. CHAS. MONTAGUE, Pres't.

DAVID McINTYRE, T. S. D. McDOWELL, Sec's.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Delegates from several Captain's Districts of New Hanover County, assembled at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, 25th instant, and was organized by calling Dr. Wm. A. Berry to the Chair, and appointing George Alderman, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman then explained, in a few brief remarks, the objects of the meeting.

On motion, the two-thirds rule was adopted for the government of the Convention.

On motion of Stephen D. Wallace, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Wm. S. Ashe, Thomas H. Williams, and E. D. Hall, for the faithful discharge of their trust in the last Legislature of our State, and that we regret Mr. Hall's declining a re-nomination.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Messrs. Ashe and Williams were unanimously re-nominated as candidates for a seat in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

A balloting took place to supply another candidate for the Commons, but no choice was made. A second balloting then ensued, which resulted in the choice of David Reid, Esq., and he was declared to be the candidate with Mr. Williams for a seat in the House of Commons in our next Legislature.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary apprise the above gentlemen of their nomination, and urge their acceptance, and that these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the place.

The usual resolutions were tendered to the officers of the meeting.

On motion, the Convention adjourned. WM. A. BERRY, Ch'n.

GEO. ALDERMAN, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24, 1848.

TO RIF VAN WINKLE.

SIR.—It is impossible for me to express to you the extreme delight and high gratification produced upon my feelings by the perusal of your communication in the Commercial of Saturday—delight, not unmingled with awe, for the eloquent and extatic style of your language has completely annihilated your humble servant. Alas, poor Felix! he is entirely hors de combat! Put to total rout, horse, foot, and dragons, by the renowned Rip.—Oh, shade of Hudson!!! Why was Rip's nap confined to 20 years? Better for me that I had never been called into existence, than that you, Rip, should awake from your slumber. How shall I ever get over the wonderful admiration with which my mind is filled at your melodious words? or hope to survive from the tremendous effect of your burning sarcasm and irony? Neither Horne, Took, nor Junius himself, could hold a candle to you. To attack you would be more foolish than a viper's biting a fly. Why Cervantes could not build a hero, from the inmost recesses of his brain, that would have the temerity to shiver a lance with your renowned and redoubtable self! I would not trouble the public with your communication, but my principal object is to come right out flat-footed, acknowledge my defeat, and let you know, my dear Rip, that I am vanquished, and will leave the field to you without dispute. But, before concluding, I must thank you for the kind and tender desire you expressed of seeing me and hugging me to your heart. Your SEVERE kindness has killed me quite.

Build as many Rail Roads as you please; tax every man, woman, and child in town; fill your jail with poor debtors, and your new Market-house with poor beef; let your large steamers and ships rip up the river to its very bottom; catch all the catfish and eat them yourself, if you please, I shall be content, and will not interfere with your arrangements.—But if you really love me, as you profess to do, then I will make one last request—that you shall have erected over my grave a Wooden Tomb Stone, with this inscription on it—

FELIX.
WRITTEN TO DEATH BY RIF VAN WINKLE.
Requiescat in pace.
Adieu mon cher amie, FELIX.

For the Journal.

A NEW ACADEMY.

Agreeably to previous notice, the citizens of Richland, Onslow County, N. C., assembled at the Richland Chapel, on Monday, the 17th of April, 1848. On motion of Rev. Mr. Closs, the meeting was organized by calling William Humphrey, Esq., to the Chair, and Harvey Cox, Esq., to act as Secretary.

After prayer had been offered to the throne of grace by the Rev. E. L. Perkin, the same gentleman explained the object of the meeting. The Rev. William Closs addressed the meeting on the advantage of establishing Schools under the patronage of some denomination, so as to secure a moral, as well as a mental, training to the students. The Rev. E. L. Perkin addressed the meeting on education in general, and also the peculiar advantages secured to communities in which there is Classical Schools established. The meeting was addressed by B. S. Koonce, Esq., and others.—All labored to shew the necessity of establishing a Classical School in the community. The Rev. Mr. Closs offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient to erect in this neighborhood an Academy, preparatory to Randolph Macon College.

The Rev. E. L. Perkin offered a form of subscription, prepared with a suitable preamble, which was adopted.

On motion a building Committee of five was appointed, viz: Williams Humphrey, Harvey Cox, E. L. Perkin, B. S. Koonce, and John A. Aivrett, Esqrs. Mr. Lot Mills presented the building Committee with a beautiful shaded lot of ground, worth \$100.

The subscription was then offered to the citizens present, and \$350 was subscribed.—The subscription was ordered to be copied, that each member of the building Committee might engage in soliciting subscription for the benefit of the Academy.

On motion of Rev. Wm. Closs, the Secretary be requested to furnish the Wilmington Journal with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, requesting that the Editor publish the same. All Editors of newspapers in Eastern North Carolina, who feel an interest in the cause of education, will please copy the same.

On motion, the officers of the meeting were requested to sign the proceedings, &c.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on the first Saturday in May, 1848. WILLIAMS HUMPHREY, Ch'n.

HARVEY COX, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

TUESDAY, April 18, 1848.

SENATE.—The morning business transacted, was of an unimportant character.

Mr. Miller, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill relative to relieving the Judges of the Supreme Court from Circuit Court duty for the period of one year.

An interesting debate ensued on the bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Brown, Johnson, of Maryland, Allen, Butler, Badger, Ashley and Crittenden.

The bill was then put upon its passage and rejected—yeas 17, nays 23.

Mr. Badger gave notice that he would move to-morrow to go into Executive session, before any other business should be transacted.

On motion the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Giddings moved that a select committee be appointed, whose duty it should be to inquire into the reason for the imprisonment this morning of seventy runaway negroes taken from on board the schooner Pearl down the Potomac river—(which negroes were carried off from Washington and Georgetown on Sunday last).

Objections were made to the motion, amidst much laughter, and the subject was, on motion, laid aside informally.

Committees were then called for reports, and several were made.

The House, on motion, proceeded to the consideration of the contested Election from one of the New York City Districts; when the relative merits of the claimants to the seat were discussed by Messrs. Boyden, Starkweather, and Duer. The House adjourned without coming to any vote on the matter.

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate has been employed nearly all day in executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House has been engaged the entire day in the contested Election from the city of New York.—They finally came to the decision that the seat held by Mr. Jackson, the returned member, should be vacated, and then adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 20, 1848.

SENATE.—The morning business was for the most part unimportant.

Mr. Hale asked leave to introduce a bill relative to rioting and unlawful assemblies in the District of Columbia.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, April 24, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REED, Postmaster at Talbot, is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receiving for any money due in that section.

Clay vs. Clay.—The Same versus the Same.

We publish at full length the "graphic and beautiful" letter addressed by Cassius M. Clay to his dear kinsman, Henry Clay, in reply to the address of the latter "To the Public." We would say to the reader that he need not be frightened by its length. It will amply repay a perusal. Cassius pitches into his dear cousin in most beautiful style. This is the more unpleasant to the latter, in as much as the former was his confidential agent to the "Free States" in the campaign of '44. Well, we dare say the sketch furnished by the pen of Cassius, of the life and adventures of his distinguished relative is quite truthful—certainly it is graphic. We commend its perusal to our Whig friends. No doubt it will highly entertain them.

—If it be a fact, as Mr. Clay, in his letter, says, that the existence of the Whig party depends upon his name, would it not be well for our Whig friends to effect an insurance upon his life? What say you, neighbor of the Chronicle?

MISSOURI.—At the recent Democratic State Convention, held in Missouri, Austin A. King was nominated for Governor, and Thomas L. Price for Lt. Governor. Amongst the resolutions the following, relating to the question of internal improvements by the General Government, was adopted. It cannot but be gratifying to the Democracy of the South to find that their brethren in the North-west, who are generally supposed to be unsound on this question, are coming "right side up."

Resolved, That we recognize the principles expressed in the message of President Polk to Congress, containing his objection to a bill passed by the 29th Congress for the improvement of certain harbors in Wisconsin, and for other purposes, as the true principles of the constitution, and such as receive our approbation and support.

FOREIGN.—Really did we not know that we are living amidst the most sober and practical realities, we would be inclined to set down the intelligence which every arrival brings from Europe as the fantastic illusions of dream land, so extraordinary and astounding are the convulsions which are now sweeping as it were, with the enchantress's wand, over the whole framework of European governments and societies. Scarcely have we ceased to wonder at the extraordinary character of the intelligence brought to our shores by the "last steamer," when another arrives with still more astounding developments. It would seem that all Europe is enveloped in one general blaze of Republicanism. The brief account furnished below of the intelligence brought by the Quaker d'Oreans, is still more startling than any that has gone before. We find it in the Charleston Mercury of Friday last.

We received last evening the following telegraphic despatch from our attentive correspondent:

BALTIMORE, April 20.
The packet ship Duchess d'Orleans has arrived at New York from Havre, with intelligence three days later than that received by the Hibernia. The ferment of Republicanism is increasing throughout Europe. The intelligence has been declared in favor of a Republican form of Government, and have imprisoned the King and his Ministers. A Revolution has broken out in Lombardy, and has been successful. After much bloodshed the King of Naples has yielded to the demands of his people. It is generally expected that the Emperor of Austria will abdicate. The intelligence of the Polish Revolution has been fully confirmed, and the Russian troops are on their march to put down the Republicans. The British Ministry have formally protested against the Montpensier marriage as conferring any rights to the Throne of Spain. There have been some disturbances at Lyons between the people and the soldiers, but they had been quelled, and everything was peaceable in France. There was no later news from England or Ireland. There have been many failures in France, and the Rothschilds are said to be amongst them. There is no intelligence of the markets.

SANTA ANNA'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—Whatever we may think of the character and history of Santa Anna when viewed in detail, certainly when taken as a whole, it presents that of one of the most extraordinary men of the 19th century. We have just risen from the perusal of his farewell address to the Mexican people, dated "Tehuacan, March 24, 1848," and must, in fairness, say that it is one of the most plausible and ingenious documents we have ever seen. The reader, if not acquainted with the history of the writer, would say from this document that he was one of the worst men in the world. He recounts with a dash and graphic pen the main incidents of the present war, and leads the reader, almost despite of his better knowledge, to believe that he has performed prodigies of valor and heroism in his conduct. If Santa Anna were only one half as good a citizen, or half as great a General, in reality, as he would have been the people to believe, Genl. Scott would never have revealed in the Halls of the Montezumas. He bids his last adieu, however, and we think it would be well for the Mexican people if his departure from their midst is a final and everlasting one.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—On Tuesday of last week, a small schooner named the Pearl, secretly left Washington City with 72 negro slaves on board, the property of a number of persons. Her character was soon discovered, and the small steamer Salem, with a volunteer crew of 30 persons, started in pursuit. The schooner was overtaken near the mouth of the Potomac on the following morning, and immediately brought back to Washington. Three white men were found in charge of her, who have been committed to jail, as a matter of course.

"CLAY AND ME" (eye).

To the Editors of the Pennsylvania Freeman.
The last public manifesto of Mr. Clay has attracted very general attention. As to its subject matter, I do not feel any disposition now to speak, the present object is to direct observation to the style of this "great production" of the "Leader of the Whig party." It contains 6 paragraphs, 871 words, and 71 personal pronouns!!!

After this calculation, his chances for the Presidency are surely all gone—My I!

Letter from Cassius M. Clay to Hon. Henry Clay.

New York, April 13, 1848.

HON. HENRY CLAY.—This morning I find a letter dated Ashland, April 10th, 1848, over your signature. The letter is addressed, I presume, to the American people. I did not know you well, the intervening space of three days only between its date and its arrival here, would lead me to suspect its authenticity. If your determination to allow your name to go before the Philadelphia Convention as a candidate for the Presidency had been in accordance merely with your wishes and individual judgment, I should have kept a respectful silence. But as your determination is based upon the supposed interest of the Whig party, I shall venture unasked, to add my opinion to that of numerous Whigs to whom you refer. When I tell you that I rarely hear the truth, you will think, no doubt, that I repeat a very stale dogma, but I altogether out of place in a republic. But there are parasites in republics as well as in despotisms, and of those who have a very liberal opinion to the contrary, I am not one. I am a plain citizen, and I tell you that I know these men; they would not have ventured to take this step without your consent. It is true this is not fair play! It looks to me like political assassination! Nor will it be cured in the eyes of all disinterested men by the spirit of violence, which your friends in Frankfort, in Baltimore—in Cincinnati—and in New York, have never agreed to. The verdict of a jury against your son lately in Kentucky, ought to teach you and them, that we are not yet slaves even to Henry Clay. It is true that this is in your deep ingratitude to Genl. Taylor; but you are just playing out your life long game; for when did ever HENRY CLAY spare an enemy or a friend? I congratulate you upon your determination at last to denounce the Native American party, to whom you wrote encouraging letters during the last canvass; and which they were kind enough to suppress; you can do so with impunity! The Native American party is dead! But whether the memory of Irish and other foreigners will be as easy in forgetting a wrong as you are in remembering a favor, remains to be seen. I am compelled to pass over the long roll of your self-advocacy, and confine myself to two specifications. You seem to think that Ohio will not go for any "one residing in the Slave States" but you; and that New York would more certainly bestow her vote on you "than any other candidate."

Ohio went for you, by the western reserve vote, which I assisted in getting for you, because you were suspected of truth, in declaring against slavery! I had too much respect for your talents to suppose that you would again attempt the same shallow game! No, your judicious resolutions at Lexington, deceive no longer the blindest "fanatics." Besides, if the free North would not take you when the question was in the hands of the masses, they will take the issue which you covertly tender them, Clay and no FREE TERRITORY! With regard to New York, you seem strangely to have forgotten the fact that the Whig members of the legislature have declared that the State will go for "any other Whig," to close the mouths of your partisans here! I have again brought up the subject in New York, whilst your friends put the election upon your popularity here, demonstrates that your name is indeed "all powerful," to change a Whig majority into a minority at least! If the Whig party are capable of learning, in this they will read the future. I know the strength of party organization, and the despatch of those of these States who are in person, and who may succeed in pushing Webster, and McLean, and Sewall, and Corwin, and Scott, and others from the track once more—the dagger of your "secret" committee and your public inquisitors may kill Genl. Taylor, just now—but the deceiver may be himself deceived! Yes, Henry Clay can never be President of these States, and I have the honor to subscribe myself, ever a Whig, and your obt servant,
C. M. CLAY.

In a certain "Ladies' Moral Reform Society," existing not many miles from the banks of the Kennebec, the members were obliged to sign a pledge not "to set up," as it is termed, or do anything else that might be supposed to have a tendency, however remote, to immorality. One evening as the president was calling upon the names to sign, she said, "The Whig party had kept the obligation a beautiful and highly respectable young lady burst into tears and on being questioned as to the cause, said she feared she had broken the pledge." "Why, what have you done?" asked the President. "Oh," sobbed the young lady, "Dr. ———, kissed me the other night when he waited on me from the meeting, and said, 'all the Whigs are very bad men,' said the President: 'his kissing does not make it that you have broken the pledge.' " "Oh, but that isn't the worst of it," exclaimed the conscientious young lady, "I kissed him back again!"—Bath Tribune.

The Tariff of 1842.—If some legislative wisemen were now to propose to enact for the whole country the exploded blue-laws of New England, he could hardly be regarded with more contempt than are those political magicians who announce to the world that the welfare of the country requires the resurrection of the tariff of 1842. The tariff, like the humbugs of other ages, it has already taken its place in the depository of the dead Past, and Federalism will be too glad to commit it to perpetual obscurity, when its few and feeble capacities are once more exposed. The truth is, the charm that, in former days, made this question a formidable delusion, has past away. The Tariff of 1842, like the humbugs of other ages, it has already taken its place in the depository of the dead Past, and Federalism will be too glad to commit it to perpetual obscurity, when its few and feeble capacities are once more exposed. 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